

EVENING NEWS REVIEW.

THIRTEENTH YEAR. NO. 178.

EAST LIVERPOOL, OHIO, THURSDAY, JANUARY 6, 1898.

TWO CENTS

HANNA WON'T RETIRE.

Declares He Will Fight to the Bitter End.

THE OPPOSITION NOT UNITED.

Democrats Cannot Agree on a Candidate and May Scatter Their Votes—Anti-Hanna Republicans Threaten to Deadlock Indefinitely.

COLUMBUS, Jan. 6.—Both branches of the legislature have adjourned till Monday. But both sides of the senatorial contest remain in conference daily and nightly at the Neil House and the great Southern hotel respectively. The suspense and secret work will continue till next Tuesday, when the two branches of the legislature vote separately for senator and the roll calls will show whether any changes have been made. The doubtful members have made no more flops. They still remain doubtful and they are receiving the united and untiring attention of the legislative steering committee and outside workers.

Next Monday Governor Bushnell will be inaugurated for his second term, but the exercises will not interfere with the senatorial fight. The anti-Hanna Republicans expect all of their followers here Monday for a large demonstration.

Although many Republican clubs have canceled their engagements for quarters on inauguration day, it is believed that the efforts of the anti-Hanna Republicans to have as big a demonstration as usual will succeed. The Hanna men will also take advantage of the excursion rates to have visiting Republicans delegations here on that day to protest against "the combine" with Democrats. The expected deadlock will not begin until next Wednesday, when the two houses ballot jointly for senator and continue to ballot jointly from day to day until there is an election. As the balloting may continue indefinitely, it is not expected that the inauguration visitors will remain to add to the chorus of bitter howling and counter charges, but some apprehend insuring demonstrations and even serious disturbances on Monday.

Letters and telegrams from protesting Republican clubs and committees and others continue to pour in from the counties on the governor and the Republican members who are co-operating with the Democrats and some of these messages and missives appeal to Senator Foraker to come to the relief of the party by declaring it to be the duty of all Republicans to stand by the decree of the Toledo state convention in supporting Senator Hanna.

In reply to the reports about Secretary Sherman, Assistant Secretary Day, Congressman Grosvenor and others being made the Republican senatorial nominee, Senator Hanna said positively he would never retire. He says he was nominated by the Toledo state convention for senator and cannot retire in favor of any other one. If he is defeated, the responsibility for disregarding the decree of the state convention will rest on those who are now co-operating with the Democrats. The senator insists that he will never withdraw, even if defeat should become inevitable, but he still insists that he will win out before another week rolls around. Senator Hanna, Mr. Kurtz and other leaders are now almost worn out and they evidently have a long struggle still ahead of them.

The standing committees have not been announced in either house, and "the combine" is using the patronage to hold their men in line. In the senate Senator Burke showed some tendency to co-operate with his Republican colleagues. The Democrats wanted to report the committees, but Senator Burke stopped it by saying he would vote with the Republicans. Later in the day Senator Burke was in conference with Hanna, and he spent most of his time with the Hanna workers.

The Republicans announced Tuesday that they would hold no joint senatorial caucus, and the Democratic members made the same announcement Wednesday. The anti-Hanna Republicans will have no caucus, so that there will be no test of strength till next Tuesday. While the Hanna men are still short three or more votes on the current claims of both sides, yet "the combine" is having its troubles in fixing on some one who can command all the Democratic vote as well as that of the dissenting Republicans.

The Columbus Press, the Democratic organ of Central Ohio, in a leading editorial says:

"The organization of both houses of the legislature on Monday by a coalition of the Democrats and Foraker Republicans does not prove that the opposition can elect a senator."

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"It is known there are Democratic members of the legislature who are much disinclined to vote for any Republican for senator and who would

vote as willingly see Mr. Hanna elected senator as any other Republican who thinks and votes as Mr. Hanna does on public questions. But as everyone of these Democratic members voted for Mason, a Republican, for speaker of the house, in preference to Mr. Coxwell, also a Republican, who differs in nowise from Mason in political opinions except one is for and the other is opposed to Hanna's election to the senate, it would now come with rather bad grace from any Democrat who voted for Mason to refuse to vote for an honest Republican for senator in opposition to Hanna, upon the ground that he was in principle opposed to voting for Republicans under any circumstance.

"The Democrat who voted for Mason for speaker could have done so only to signify his opposition to M. A. Hanna."

Lewis G. Bernard, the Democratic leader from Cincinnati and the manager for John R. McLean, said:

"There will be no election for a long series of ballots. The Democrats will scatter their votes."

This is taken to mean that the Democrats will not be able to agree in their caucus upon a candidate. The anti-Hanna Republicans announce positively that under no circumstances will they vote for a Democrat. They will continue the deadlock indefinitely rather than elect a Democratic senator.

Ex-Senator Price delivers an address here next Saturday night before the St. Jackson day banquet, and his presence is anticipated with some anxiety.

The Press is out with a sensational extra edition announcing that the Democratic prosecuting attorney has presented the senatorial situation to the grand jury. In referring to this inquisition, The Press says sworn statements have been submitted to the grand jury from Representative and Mrs. Griffith of Union. Representatives George Spellmyer and Chris Monter of Cincinnati, Hon. N. R. Hysell of Columbus and others against certain workers for Hanna. This affair is pronounced as an attempt at intimidation by the anti-Hanna men.

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And there are reports that the wives of some Democratic members are urging their husbands not to vote for any Republican senator, but to stand out for a Democrat. Mr. Kurtz and his associates are reported to be unable to control the anti-Hanna Republican members for a Democratic senator and the McLean managers are believed to have some trouble to get all the Democrats to support a Republican for senator. Governor Bushnell and members of his staff attended the theater last night, and an incident occurred to cause much cheering for Hanna.

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After Bramley spoke for his bill, Mr. Boxwell replied and charged Bramley with using this bill for defense and bumbo at this time. Boxwell said he voted for the 50-year franchise law in the last legislature and was sorry for it, but he did not then understand the measure and was induced to support the measure by Senator Foraker, who was here at that time urging the members to pass that law. The debate became general and it was freely charged by members in their speeches that Senator Hanna was at the state house two years ago, as well as Senator Foraker, lobbying for the 50-year street railway franchise law. Other proceedings in the house were merely routine, but the old lines of Monday were drawn whenever the steering committees so desired. In the senate there were no new developments. Senator Burke continued to co-operate with the Democrats.

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"If Hanna should be defeated," said General Grosvenor, "it will be by a combination of Democratic and bolting Republicans which will give the Democrats the senator for the long or short term. They will not furnish the votes without getting part of the spoil. But I still maintain that Hanna will be re-elected."

DISCUSSED CIVIL SERVICE.

The Appropriation Started the Debate In the House.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 6.—The civil service debate begun in the house was based on the item in the legislative, executive and judicial appropriation bill for the maintenance of the commission. It promises to continue at least until the end of this week, with a possibility that it may run longer. But it is generally admitted on both sides that the appropriation in the bill will stand, as the anti-civil service reformers do not seriously contemplate an attempt to strike it out. The debate, therefore, is only preliminary to any program which the enemies of the law may agree upon.

The members of the house are divided into three camps on this question; those who stand by the law, those who advocate its entire repeal and those who desire its modification. These divisions were apparent in the debate, the nature of which was not as stirring as had been anticipated. Messrs. Moody (Rep., Mass.), Crow (Rep., Pa.) and Greene (Pop., Neb.) defended the law; Messrs. Dockery (Dem., Mo.), Robb (Dem., Mo.) and Pearson (Rep., N. C.) opposed it outright, while Mr. Landis (Rep., Ind.) favored modifications of the law.

A VOTE ON SILVER.

Senator Teller Introduces a Bill to Secure One.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 6.—Senator Teller has introduced a concurrent resolution declaring the bonds of the United States to be payable in silver dollars and asserting that "to restore to their coinage such silver coins as a legal tender in payment of said bonds, principal and interest, is not in violation of the public faith, nor in derogation of the rights of the public creditor."

The resolution is in the language of the resolution introduced by Hon. Stanley Matthews in the Forty-fifth congress and which passed both houses. Senator Teller's purpose is to secure a vote upon the resolution which received an almost two-thirds majority when previously considered. The resolution was referred to the Finance committee, but as a majority of the members of that committee are friendly to silver, Mr. Teller anticipates that it will be favorably reported.

Charles Page Bryan Nominated.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 6.—The name of Charles Page Bryan to be minister to China has been presented to the senate in executive session and referred to the committee on foreign relations.

Confirmed Pettit's Nomination.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 6.—The senate has confirmed the nomination of George P. Pettit of Pennsylvania, formerly of Ohio, as consul to Dusseldorf, Germany.

Insane Man Ran Amuck.

DES MOINES, Jan. 6.—An insane man named John W. Stone entered the shoe store of C. L. Kahler and shot two people and chased others. He was finally overpowered.

Voted to Strike.

NEW BEDFORD, Mass., Jan. 6.—The spinners' union unanimously voted to strike against the reduction of wages, subject to the approval of the National Spinners' union.

CIVIL SERVICE ORDER.

Gage Thinks Cleveland's Action Too Sweeping.

CABINET OFFICERS TO SENATE.

They Reply to the Resolution of That Body Asking For Opinions—Sherman Wants Some of His Employees Exempted. Secretary Wilson's View.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 6.—Secretary Gage and other cabinet officers have replied to the senate resolution of Dec. 18 calling upon the heads of the several executive departments for information as to what positions in their respective departments should be excepted from the civil service laws and rules. Secretary Gage's reply in part says:

"I believe that experience has taught that the order of May 6, 1896, was too sweeping and that there should be taken out of the classification service a considerable number of places that were at that time classified. The most important of those places are in the internal revenue service. The difficulties which the department has experienced in the administration of the rules as they now exist, as applied to the internal revenue service, have become intolerable. I believe that all positions of deputy collectors of internal revenue should be made excepted places, subject, however, to non-competitive examination."

"Another branch of the service where experience has demonstrated that classification was ill-advised is the custodian service in the public buildings throughout the country.

"The employees of the lighthouse establishment have been under civil service rules since May 6. No improvement has resulted."

Although the treasury officials are reticent on the subject, there are good reasons for the belief that Secretary Gage's letter is practically in substantial accord with the views of the president, and it is altogether probable that, in the absence of congressional action on the subject, he will issue new rules which will carry into effect the changes suggested by the secretary.

Secretary Sherman recommends the exemption of the heads of bureaus and the chief clerk of the state department from the operations of the law.

"I found," he says in his statement, "upon entering my duties as secretary of state that the entire clerical force of the department, including the chief clerk at \$2,600 and six chiefs of bureaus at \$2,100 each, were under the civil service law under a presidential order extending its operations so as to embrace those offices. My opinion," he continues, "is that these seven positions should be excepted from the operations of the laws governing the civil service, and I so recommended should any changes of the civil service law be contemplated. These officers should be either appointed by the president and with the advice and consent of the senate or the secretary of state, should he, as formerly, act for the president, to be empowered to appoint them.

"All these officers bear a close personal relation to the secretary of state in the conduct of the department's official business. It is through them, under the assistant secretaries, he is enabled to transact his official duties, and it would seem to be the part of prudence and discretion that they should be in sympathetic touch with the head of the department to insure co-operation and harmony of action."

Secretary Wilson of the department of agriculture sent the following letter:

"The chief trouble I find in the department of agriculture exists in the Bureau of Animal Industry between inspectors, assistant inspectors, stock examiners and taggers covered into the service without examination; and the only marked inefficiency I find in the work of any class of employees in the department is among the above mentioned employees of the Bureau of Animal Industry and in certain of the state statistical agents who were also covered into the service without examination. These matters can be remedied by the president by excepting certain positions from the classified service, or by the head of the department through departmental examinations."

The report of the monetary commission proposing a plan for currency and banking reform has been made public.

When congress resumes its deliberations Wednesday the house will take up the civil service appropriation, while the Hawaiian annexation treaty and the financial question will occupy the attention of the senate.

Assistant Secretary of State Adele has issued a proclamation detailing the character of supplies required for relief work in Cuba.

SHARP CIVIL SERVICE DEBATE.

The Senate Stirred Up Over Cabinet Officers' Replies.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 6.—The presentation of replies of the members of the cabinet to the resolution calling for information as to the application of the civil service law to the various departments of the government, together with the consideration of the bill establishing a bureau for the twelfth census, precipitated a sharp civil service debate in the senate. Mr. Cutler (Ill.)

asked if the resolution, though much modified in the law ought to be made, as the authorities had drifted away from the original intention of the authors of the civil service law. Mr. Allen (Neb.) charged that the law was openly and daily violated and said it was a hiss and byword among the people.

Mr. Cockrell (Mo.) declared that it was presumptuous in Secretary Sherman to make recommendation to congress that certain positions in his department should be excepted from the classified service when the president had full authority to take the exceptions he recommended. He thought an effort was being made to tie the president's hands.

Mr. Davis, chairman of the committee on foreign relations, gave notice that he would, next Monday and daily thereafter, move that the senate consider in executive session the Hawaiian annexation treaty until it was disposed of finally.

At the conclusion of the morning business Mr. Allen (Neb.) called up the immigration bill and spoke briefly upon it.

MODIFIED CIVIL SERVICE.

Sweeping Changes Proposed in a Measure are Reported.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 6.—The bill for the reform of the civil service law, which has been drafted by a special committee of Republican members of the house of representatives opposed to the system in its present form, makes sweeping changes in the present system, the most important of which is the establishment of a five-year tenure of office for those government employees who are brought within the terms of the bill. The measure limits the application of the civil service system to the departments in Washington, and to such other localities where the total number of employees exceeds 200. All employees are commissioned for five years, with the power of removal clearly regulated and vested in the appointing power. It is provided, however, that no removal shall be made for political or religious causes, and in case of removal the causes shall be specified and the papers made a record of the office.

All persons now in the public service are to terminate their service five years from the time that the act takes effect. The measure recognizes the general eligibility of these persons for reappointment.

It includes in the civil service postal clerks and letter carriers in offices having over ten employees, exclusive of subordinates. It limits the civil service regulations to clerks whose compensation is from \$900 to \$1,500 per year and includes as clerks, copyists, computers, counters and draftsmen.

It is pointed out that the essential idea of the foregoing bill is to take out of the civil service all responsible and important officers, limiting it only to clerks in Washington and certain large cities, and in these cases fixing a tenure of office of five years. The members of the special committee framing the bill are well pleased with their labors, saying that the original purpose of the civil service has been retained and that its radical expansions have been cut off.

LIKELY TO ANNEX HAWAII.

The Grabs in China Have Made Friends For the Treaty.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 6.—Friends of the Hawaiian treaty do not feel absolutely sure of securing the 60 votes necessary to ratify the treaty in the senate, but are very hopeful of getting that number. It is positively announced that the Republican side of the chamber will be a unit on the vote, Senators Morrill, Hoar and the two or three other Republican senators, who were classed as doubtful prior to the holiday recess, now being considered as committed to the treaty. The supporters of the agreement also expect to have the aid of the silver Republicans, with the exception of Senator Pettigrew.

The Populists will be divided and a majority of the Democrats will be against ratification. The Democrats, however, have

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A VOTE ON SILVER.

Senator Teller Introduces a Bill to Secure One.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 6.—Senator Teller has introduced a concurrent resolution declaring the bonds of the United States to be payable in silver dollars and asserting that "to restore to their coinage such silver coins as a legal tender in payment of said bonds, principal and interest, is not in violation of the public faith, nor in derogation of the rights of the public creditor."

The resolution is in the language of the resolution introduced by Hon. Stanley Matthews in the Forty-fifth congress and which passed both houses. Senator Teller's purpose is to secure a vote upon the resolution which received an almost two-thirds majority when previously considered. The resolution was referred to the finance committee, but as a majority of the members of that committee are friendly to silver, Mr. Teller anticipates that it will be favorably reported.

Charles Page Bryan Nominated.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 6.—The name of Charles Page Bryan to be minister to China has been presented to the senate in executive session and referred to the committee on foreign relations.

Confirmed Pettit's Nomination.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 6.—The senate has confirmed the nomination of George P. Pettit of Pennsylvania, formerly of Ohio, as consul to Dusseldorf, Germany.

Insane Man Ran Amuck.

DES MOINES, Jan. 6.—An insane man named John W. Stone entered the shoe store of C. L. Kahler and shot two people and chased others. He was finally overpowered.

Voted to Strike.

NEW BEDFORD, Mass., Jan. 6.—The spinners' union unanimously voted to strike against the reduction of wages, subject to the approval of the National Spinners' union.

CIVIL SERVICE ORDER.

Gage Thinks Cleveland's Action Too Sweeping.

CABINET OFFICERS TO SENATE.

They Reply to the Resolution of That Body Asking For Opinions—Sherman Wants Some of His Employees Excepted. Secretary Wilson's View.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 6.—Secretary Gage and other cabinet officers have replied to the senate resolution of Dec. 18 calling upon the heads of the several executive departments for information as to what positions in their respective departments should be excepted from the civil service laws and rules. Secretary Gage's reply in part says:

"I believe that experience has taught that the order of May 6, 1896, was too sweeping and that there should be taken out of the classification service a considerable number of places that were at that time classified. The most important of those places are in the internal revenue service. The difficulties which the department has experienced in the administration of the rules as they now exist, as applied to the internal revenue service, have become intolerable. I believe that all positions of deputy collectors of internal revenue should be made excepted places, subject, however, to non-competitive examinations."

"Another branch of the service where experience has demonstrated that classification was ill-advised is the custodian service in the public buildings throughout the country.

"The employees of the lighthouse establishment have been under civil service rules since May 6. No improvement has resulted."

Although the treasury officials are reticent on the subject, there are good reasons for the belief that Secretary Gage's letter is practically in substantial accord with the views of the president, and it is altogether probable that, in the absence of congressional action on the subject, he will issue new rules which will carry into effect the changes suggested by the secretary.

Secretary Sherman recommends the exemption of the heads of bureaus and the chief clerk of the state department from the operations of the law.

"I found," he says in his statement, "upon entering my duties as secretary of state that the entire clerical force of the department, including the chief clerk at \$2,500 and six chiefs of bureaus at \$2,100 each, were under the civil service law under a presidential order extending its operations so as to embrace those offices. My opinion," he continues, "is that these seven positions should be excepted from the operations of the laws governing the civil service, and I so recommended should any changes of the civil service law be contemplated. These officers should be either appointed by the president by and with the advice and consent of the senate or the secretary of state, should he, as formerly, act as the president, be empowered to appoint them.

"All these officers bear a close personal relation to the secretary of state in the conduct of the department's official business. It is through them, under the assistant secretaries, he is enabled to transact his official duties, and it would seem to be the part of prudence and discretion that they should be in sympathetic touch with the head of the department to insure co-operation and harmony of action."

Secretary Wilson of the department of agriculture sent the following letter:

"The chief trouble I find in the department of agriculture exists in the Bureau of animal industry between inspectors, assistant inspectors, stock examiners and taggers covered into the service without examination; and the only marked inefficiency I find in the work of any class of employees in the department is among the above mentioned employees of the Bureau of animal industry and in certain of the state statistical agents who were also covered into the service without examination. These matters can be remedied by the president by excepting certain positions from the classified service, or by the head of the department through departmental examinations."

The report of the monetary commission proposing a plan for currency and banking reform has been made public.

When congress resumes its deliberations Wednesday the house will take up the civil service appropriation, while the Hawaiian annexation treaty and the financial question will occupy the attention of the senate.

Assistant Secretary of State Adeo has issued a proclamation detailing the character of supplies required for relief work in Cuba.

SHARP CIVIL SERVICE DEBATE.

The Senate Stirred Up Over Cabinet Officers' Replies.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 6.—The presentation of replies of the members of the cabinet to the resolution calling for information as to the application of the civil service law to the various departments of the government, together with the consideration of the bill establishing a bureau for the twelfth census, precipitated a sharp civil service debate in the senate. Mr. Clegg (Ills.)

author of the resolution, thought some modification in the law ought to be made, as the authorities had drifted away from the original intention of the authors of the civil service law. Mr. Allen (Neb.) charged that the law was openly and daily violated and said it was a curse and byword among the people.

Mr. Cockrell (Mo.) declared that it was presumptuous in Secretary Sherman to make recommendation to congress that certain positions in his department should be excepted from the classified service when the president had full authority to take the exceptions he recommended. He thought an effort was being made to tie the president's hands.

Mr. Davis, chairman of the committee on foreign relations, gave notice that he would, next Monday and daily thereafter, move that the senate consider in executive session the Hawaiian annexation treaty until it was disposed of finally.

At the conclusion of the morning business Mr. Allen (Neb.) called up the immigration bill and spoke briefly upon it.

MODIFIED CIVIL SERVICE.

Sweeping Changes Proposed In a Measure are Reported.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 6.—The bill for the reform of the civil service law, which has been drafted by a special committee of Republican members of the house of representatives opposed to the system in its present form, makes sweeping changes in the present system, the most important of which is the establishment of a five-year tenure of office for those government employees who are brought within the terms of the bill. The measure limits the application of the civil service system to the departments in Washington, and to such other localities where the total number of employees exceed 25. All employees are commissioned for five years, with the power of removal clearly regulated and vested in the appointing power. It is provided, however, that no removal shall be made for political or religious causes, and in case of removal the causes shall be specified and the papers made a record of the office.

All persons now in the public service are to terminate their service five years from the time that the act takes effect. The measure recognises as the general eligibility of these persons for reappointment.

It includes in the civil service postal clerks and letter carriers in offices having over ten employees, exclusive of subordinates. It limits the civil service regulations to clerks whose compensation is from \$900 to \$1,800 per year and includes as clerks, copyists, computers, counters and draftsmen.

It is pointed out that the essential idea of the foregoing bill is to take out of the civil service all responsible and important officers, limiting it only to clerks in Washington and certain large cities, and in these cases fixing a tenure of office of five years. The members of the special committee framing the bill are well pleased with their labors, saying that the original purpose of the civil service has been retained and that its radical expansions have been cut off.

LIKELY TO ANNEX HAWAII.

The Grabs In China Have Made Friends For the Treaty.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 6.—Friends of the Hawaiian treaty do not feel absolutely sure of securing the 60 votes necessary to ratify the treaty in the senate, but are very hopeful of getting that number. It is positively announced that the Republican side of the chamber will be a unit on the vote, Senators Morrill, Hoar and the two or three other Republican senators, who were classed

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The exact number of negroes enslaved by the Seminoles is not known, but that American citizens in the eyes of the law are in servitude among the Indians is not only well understood, but simply a matter of indifference to most of the white people of the Indian river district. They dismiss the subject with the utmost nonchalance.

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The indifference with which the matter is regarded is shown by the following incident related by a man who formerly lived in the district near the Indians:

One day a Seminole came into the market town leading a negro as if the colored man was a dog. The Indian exhibited his slave to a group of men who had gathered in idle curiosity around him. After telling of the colored man's good points the Seminole master offered him for sale.

"Oh, but you can't sell that fellow! All slaves were set free long ago," said a gentleman standing near.

Quickly the Indian flashed a look of scorn upon the speaker and replied:

"White man's niggers may be free, Indian's niggers not free." And he led his docile slave back to his farm and set him at work.—New York World.

OYSTER EATING BROKER.

Stowed Away One Hundred Rockaways in Eight Minutes and Won \$30.

F. L. Mackay, a broker on the New York Consolidated Stock and Petroleum Exchange, got to talking recently about his ability to eat oysters. C. F. Terhune, another broker, said he would bet \$10 that Mr. Mackay could not eat 50 oysters at a sitting, and he said furthermore that he would pay for the oysters. Mr. Mackay said he would accept the bet and would agree to eat 100 oysters. Harry Michaels and R. J. Hoffman wanted to make bets of \$10 each with Mr. Mackay on the same terms, and they were accommodated.

The bettors adjourned to the restaurant in the basement of the Consolidated building, followed by 50 other brokers, and Mr. Mackay started in on the oysters. In eight minutes Mr. Mackay had stowed away 100 Rockaways, and then he pocketed \$30 with the remark that his limit in oyster eating had by no means been reached. Mr. Mackay has been a member of the exchange less than a year. It was reported that the directors of the exchange might take action to prevent future contests, as there is an assessment of \$5 on each member every time a broker dies.—New York Tribune.

Why Birds' Eggs Are Colored.

The why and wherefore of the colors of birds' eggs have been a favorite theme for speculation, from the quaint surmises of Sir Thomas Browne to the solemn guess work of Shufeldt, in his ten "biological laws explanatory of the variation in color of the shells of the eggs in class aves." Hewitson piously concludes that the beauty of these elegant and often exquisitely attractive objects is intended for the delight of human eyes; hence, as he says, eggs simply white are put out of sight in holes. He also sees in the larger number of eggs laid by game birds a provision by a benevolent providence for the joy of the sportsman and the delectation of the epicure. Next comes a man who assures us that the colors of eggs are due to the influence of their respective surroundings on the imagination of the hen birds—the old story of Jacob's little trick on Laban in the matter of young cattle. This school instances as an example the red blotches prevalent on the eggs of falcons, regarded by it as a record of the bloody experiences of the parents, but it does not explain why the equally rapacious owls produce pure white eggs or the bloodthirsty skuas and shrikes lay greenish ones.—Ernest Ingersoll in Harper's Magazine.

The Retort.

Here is a retort which a "dull student" once made: Professor—You seem to be very dull. When Alexander the Great was your age, he had already conquered the world. Student—Well, you see, he had Aristotle for a teacher.—Chambers' Journal.

A Predicament.

Marie—I am in an awful predicament. I am in love with two men.

Mertie—And you can't choose between them? How embarrassing!

Marie—Oh, I can choose all right, but neither of the men seems able to do so!—New York World.

HIS CHOSEN WORK.

REV. JAMES M. FARRAR WILL PREACH WITHOUT PAY.

Will Leave a Brooklyn Church and a Salary of \$6,000 to Work in the Country. Ministers Who Will Serve For Nothing Are Needed, He Says.

The Rev. James M. Farrar of the First Reformed church of Brooklyn announced to his congregation a few nights ago that he intended as soon as possible to give up the pastorate of the church and devote the remainder of his life to the preaching of the gospel without pay. In order to do this he will leave Brooklyn and go into the country, where living is cheap and there is much need of ministers. The announcement was made at the annual meeting of the church. He said in substance that for a long time past he had believed it his duty to preach without pay, but it was only now that he began to see his way clear to the attainment of his wish. He thought that a man should at least devote a part of his life work in a field where no one could impugn his motives. He said he made the announcement at that time not because he intended to go at once, but because he wanted a perfect understanding to exist between his congregation and himself as to his feelings and intentions in the matter.

After the meeting many of his hearers said that they could not and would not let him leave the church. Many of the more influential members of the congregation called on him recently and tried to dissuade him from his resolution, but without success. He had previously conferred with his consistory, however, and received their approval of his resolution. Dr. Farrar said to a reporter recently:

"I am much surprised that my statement has caused so much commotion. I spoke of my plans to my congregation last night in a semiconfidential way. Moreover, as I told them that I could not do as I proposed at once I did not think that it would be much talked of."

"The whole matter is this: Since I entered the ministry I have constantly been called to larger, richer and more influential churches. I began in a little country church at a very small salary. Then I was called to the city, and since I have been in the city I have gone from one church to another, always bettering myself in a worldly way. The thought has struck me that we ministers count too much on the money we receive. It has struck me that in spite of our calling we give very little to the Lord. We preach and instruct and advise, tell these persons to do this and those persons to do that, but we are paid for all we do. The Sunday school teachers and the other workers in the church give their time and money to the service of the Lord and get nothing, at least of worldly reward, in return. We ministers give time and effort to our work, but we are paid for all that we give.

"I believe that it is the duty of a man to devote at least a part of his life to the service of others without pay. That is what I want to do, and that is the way in which I wish to spend the rest of my life. How soon I can do it I do not know. That will depend on the amount of money I can save to support my family and myself. By the practice of rigid economies I think I can do it comparatively soon. That is all that I do."

"The reason that I intend to go to the country is that, aside from there being a good field for my work there, I can live and support my family in comfort for so much less money than is required in a city. I have a little country home in Idlewild, Chester county, Pa., and that is where I shall go. I shall make that a center and go from there to whatever place I may be called. Such work will be the height of my hopes and my ambition. I have spent the last seven years of my life in building up a new church. It has grown strong and useful, and I think I have done all that is needed in that direction. Now I want to build up souls without money and without price. I have fully consecrated my life to the Master, and I am more than convinced that the step I shall take as soon as the way is completely open is in the direction in which for more than a year past the Lord has been leading me.

"This is not a quixotic move or one prompted by undue enthusiasm, nor do I wish people to think that I am making a sacrifice. I am country born and country bred and prefer the country to the city. While I shall have to live on much less than \$1,000 a year, yet in the little country town where my home is I can live in comparatively as great comfort as I can on six times as much in a city.

"Moreover, to put it crudely, if only to emphasize that there is no sacrifice involved, when the day comes for me to approach the great bar of justice at my side may be a man who has struggled in his service to God with little means and few comforts. Will I, who have had everything easy and comfortable from the beginning, get as high a reward as the other man? I believe so thoroughly in the eternal life to come that I want to prepare my way to the highest enjoyment of it possible.

"But my chief motive is a knowledge of the great need of ministers who will serve for nothing."

The First Reformed church in Brooklyn is at Seventh avenue and Carroll street. It is a prosperous church, and its prosperity is due largely to the efforts of Mr. Farrar, who has been its pastor for seven years and a half. In giving up his pastorate he will give up a salary of \$6,000 a year. Mr. Farrar not long ago purchased a handsome residence on President street, not far from the church. This he bought with a view to its being a part of the endowment, so to say, that he has been getting together in order that he may carry on his chosen work.—New York Sun.

THE BLACK PRINCE'S ARMY.

The Largest English Fleet Ever Assembled Took the Soldiers to France.

Mr. W. O. Stoddard's serial, "With the Black Prince," gives in St. Nicholas an account of the splendid army that accompanied the prince to the battle of Crecy. Mr. Stoddard says:

It was the largest English fleet yet assembled, and the army going on board was also the best with which any English king had ever put to sea. It consisted of picked men only. Of these, 4,000 were men-at-arms, 6,000 were Irish, 12,000 were Welsh, but the most carefully trained and disciplined part of the force consisted of 10,000 bowmen. During a whole year had Edward and his son and his generals toiled to select and prepare the men and the weapons with which they were to meet the highly famed chivalry of the continent. An army selected from a nation of perhaps 4,000,000 of people was to contend with an army collected from France with her 20,000,000, and from such allies as hers as Germany and Bohemia, re-enforced by large numbers of paid mercenaries. Among these latter were the crossbowmen of Genoa sold to Philip by the masters of that Italian oligarchy.

Edward's adventure had a seeming of great rashness, for already it was reported that the French king had mustered 100,000 men. Full many a gallant cavalier in armor of proof may well have wondered to hear, moreover, that Edward III, accounted the foremost general of his time, proposed to meet superior numbers of the best lances of Europe with lightly armored men on foot. They knew not yet of the new era that was dawning upon the science of war. Edward and his bowmen were to teach the world more than one new lesson before that memorable campaign was over. Before this he had shown what deeds might be wrought upon the sea by ships prepared and manned and led by himself. He had so crippled the naval power of his enemies that there was now no hostile fleet strong enough to prevent his present undertaking, although Philip had managed to send out some scores of cruisers to do whatever harm they could.

FRIGHTENED AWAY.

The First Man He Met in the Alaska Goldfields Scared Him Off.

"No," said a man who was sitting on a box in front of a grocery store, "I can't say as I know very much about Alaska."

His companions looked at him in astonishment. It was the first time he had ever admitted not knowing much about anything.

"I reckon, then, that you're not thinking about going to dig for gold," said one bystander.

"No."

"Mebbe, though, as the stories of sudden wealth keep pouring in you'll change your mind," said another.

"It won't be possible. I've been there."

"And came back without getting rich?"

"Yes. I didn't much more than cross the boundary line before I turned around and struck for home."

"Scared?"

"That's the answer."

"What of—polar bears?"

"No."

"Supplies give out?"

"No, I had plenty of food. What changed my plan was seeing a man digging a hole. I had these ideas about gold being found anywhere and everywhere, and I went up thinking to get some points about mining. I asked him in an offhand way whether he had struck any pay dirt yet, and he turned around and glared at me and said, 'Young feller, what do you think I am digging this for?' I told him I thought he was digging for gold. He glared at me again and said: 'Gold nothing. I'm doing this for fun. I've been living here for four years, and there's one thing that my curiosity has never been satisfied about. I'm going to dig this hole good and deep so as to allow plenty of room, and then find out just how far down this climate will make the mercury go.' —Washington Star.

Our Hopes on Thee.

As, when the weary traveler gains The height of some commanding hill, His heart revives, if o'er the plains He sees his home, though distant still,

Thus, when the Christian pilgrim views By faith his mansion in the skies,

The sight his fainting strength renewes

And wings his speed to win the prize.

The thought of heaven his spirit cheers

No more he grieves for troubles past

Nor any future trial fears.

So he may safe arrive at last.

Jesus, on Thee our hopes we stay

To lead us on to Thine abode,

Assured Thy love will far o'erpay

The hardest labors of the road.

—Anonymous.

"Down Brakes, and Reverse!"
When a train is discovered rushing on to a freight collision, it is a thrilling instant as the engineer who drives it and reverses his lever. Brakes alone are not enough; the whole propelling power of the engine must be reversed and made to work in the opposite direction. That is how it is sometimes with disease.

There are times when the system is flying along the track of disease at such a frightful pace that no ordinary methods will prevent disaster. There are plenty of medicines which act merely as brakes to "slow up" the disease and put off disaster for a little while; but that isn't enough. What is needed is a medicine which will instantly reverse the entire wasting degenerating process.

When people are losing flesh and vitality, with the life oozing out of them day after day, they need Dr. Pierce's Golden Medical Discovery, which acts directly upon the vital forces, completely transforms the entire nutritive organism and totally reverses the wasting, debilitating process which is at the root of all diseases.

It enables the digestive and blood-making organs to supply the circulation with an abundance of pure, healthy, red blood. It stops the wasting of tissue, builds up solid muscular flesh and healthy nerve-force.

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OYSTER EATING BROKER.

Stowed Away One Hundred Rockaways In Eight Minutes and Won \$30.

F. L. Mackay, a broker on the New York Consolidated Stock and Petroleum Exchange, got to talking recently about his ability to eat oysters. C. F. Terhune, another broker, said he would bet \$10 that Mr. Mackay could not eat 50 oysters at a sitting, and he said furthermore that he would pay for the oysters. Mr. Mackay said he would accept the bet and would agree to eat 100 oysters. Harry Michaels and R. J. Hoffman wanted to make bets of \$10 each with Mr. Mackay on the same terms, and they were accommodated.

The bettors adjourned to the restaurant in the basement of the Consolidated building, followed by 50 other brokers, and Mr. Mackay started in on the oysters. In eight minutes Mr. Mackay had stowed away 100 Rockaways, and then he pocketed \$30 with the remark that his limit in oyster eating had by no means been reached. Mr. Mackay has been a member of the exchange less than a year. It was reported that the directors of the exchange might take action to prevent future contests, as there is an assessment of \$5 on each member every time a broker dies.—New York Tribune.

Why Birds' Eggs Are Colored.

The why and wherefore of the colors of birds' eggs have been a favorite theme for speculation, from the quaint surmises of Sir Thomas Browne to the solemn guess work of Shufeldt, in his ten "biological laws explanatory of the variation in color of the shells of the eggs in class aves." Hewitson plausibly concludes that the beauty of these elegant and often exquisitely attractive objects is intended for the delight of human eyes; hence, as he says, eggs simply white are put out of sight in holes. He also sees in the larger number of eggs laid by game birds a provision by a benevolent providence for the joy of the sportsman and the delectation of the epicure. Next comes a man who assures us that the colors of eggs are due to the influence of their respective surroundings on the imagination of the hen birds—the old story of Jacob's little trick on Laban in the matter of young cattle. This school instances as an example the red blotches prevalent on the eggs of falcons, regarded by it as a record of the bloody experiences of the parents, but it does not explain why the equally rapacious owls produce pure white eggs or the bloodthirsty skuas and shrikes lay greenish ones.—Ernest Ingersoll in Harper's Magazine.

The Retort.

Here is a retort which a "dull student" once made: Professor—You seem to be very dull. When Alexander the Great was your age, he had already conquered the world. Student—Well, you see, he had Aristotle for a teacher.—Chambers' Journal.

A Predicament.

Marie—I am in an awful predicament. I am in love with two men.

Mertie—And you can't choose between them? How embarrassing!

Marie—Oh, I can choose all right, but neither of the men seems able to do so!—New York World.

HIS CHOSEN WORK.

REV. JAMES M. FARRAR WILL PREACH WITHOUT PAY.

Will Leave a Brooklyn Church and a Salary of \$6,000 to Work in the Country. Ministers Who Will Serve For Nothing Are Needed, He Says.

The Rev. James M. Farrar of the First Reformed church of Brooklyn announced to his congregation a few nights ago that he intended as soon as possible to give up the pastorate of the church and devote the remainder of his life to the preaching of the gospel without pay. In order to do this he will leave Brooklyn and go into the country, where living is cheap and there is much need of ministers. The announcement was made at the annual meeting of the church. He said in substance that for a long time past he had believed it his duty to preach without pay, but it was only now that he began to see his way clear to the attainment of his wish. He thought that a man should at least devote a part of his life work in a field where no one could impugn his motives. He said he made the announcement at that time not because he intended to go at once, but because he wanted a perfect understanding to exist between his congregation and himself as to his feelings and intentions in the matter.

After the meeting many of his hearers said that they could not afford to let him leave the church. Many of the more influential members of the congregation called on him recently and tried to dissuade him from his resolution, but without success. He had previously conferred with his consistory, however, and received their approval of his resolution. Dr. Farrar said to a reporter recently:

"I am much surprised that my statement has caused so much commotion. I spoke of my plans to my congregation last night in a semiconfidential way. Moreover, as I told them that I could not do as I proposed at once I did not think that it would be much talked of.

"The whole matter is this: Since I entered the ministry I have constantly been called to larger, richer and more influential churches. I began in a little country church at a very small salary. Then I was called to the city, and since I have been in the city I have gone from one church to another, always bettering myself in a worldly way. The thought has struck me that we ministers count too much on the money we receive. It has struck me that in spite of our calling we give very little to the Lord. We preach and instruct and advise, tell these persons to do this and those persons to do that, but we are paid for all we do. The Sunday school teachers and the other workers in the church give their time and money to the service of the Lord and get nothing, at least of worldly reward, in return. We ministers give time and effort to our work, but we are paid for all that we give.

"I believe that it is the duty of a man to devote at least a part of his life to the service of others without pay. That is what I want to do, and that is the way in which I wish to spend the rest of my life. How soon I can do it I do not know. That will depend on the amount of money I can save to support my family and myself. By the practice of rigid economies I think I can do it comparatively soon. That is all that I have.

"The reason that I intend to go to the country is that, aside from there being a good field for my work there, I can live and support my family in comfort for so much less money than is required in a city. I have a little country home in Idlewild, Chester county, Pa., and that is where I shall go. I shall make that a center and go from there to whatever place I may be called. Such work will be the height of my hopes and my ambition. I have spent the last seven years of my life in building up a new church. It has grown strong and useful, and I think I have done all that is needed in that direction. Now I want to build up souls without money and without price. I have fully consecrated my life to the Master, and I am more than convinced that the step I shall take as soon as the way is completely open is in the direction in which for more than a year past the Lord has been leading me.

"This is not a quixotic move or one prompted by undue enthusiasm, nor do I wish people to think that I am making a sacrifice. I am country born and country bred and prefer the country to the city. While I shall have to live on much less than \$1,000 a year, yet in the little country town where my home is I can live in comparatively as great comfort as I can on six times as much in a city.

"Moreover, to put it crudely, if only to emphasize that there is no sacrifice involved, when the day comes for me to approach the great bar of justice at my side may be a man who has struggled in his service to God with little means and few comforts. Will I, who have had everything easy and comfortable from the beginning, get as high a reward as the other man? I believe so thoroughly in the eternal life to come that I want to prepare my way to the highest enjoyment of it possible.

"But my chief motive is a knowledge of the great need of ministers who will serve for nothing."

The First Reformed church in Brooklyn is at Seventh avenue and Carroll street. It is a prosperous church, and its prosperity is due largely to the efforts of Mr. Farrar, who has been its pastor for seven years and a half. In giving up his pastorate he will give up a salary of \$6,000 a year. Mr. Farrar not long ago purchased a handsome residence on President street, not far from the church. This he bought with a view to its being a part of the endowment, so to say, that he has been getting together in order that he may carry on his chosen work.—New York Sun.

THE BLACK PRINCE'S ARMY.

The Largest English Fleet Ever Assembled Took the Soldiers to France.

Mr. W. O. Stoddard's serial, "With the Black Prince," gives in St. Nicholas an account of the splendid army that accompanied the prince to the battle of Crecy. Mr. Stoddard says:

It was the largest English fleet yet assembled, and the army going on board was also the best with which any English king had ever put to sea. It consisted of picked men only. Of these, 4,000 were men-at-arms, 6,000 were Irish, 12,000 were Welsh, but the most carefully trained and disciplined part of the force consisted of 10,000 bowmen. During a whole year had Edward and his son and his generals toiled to select and prepare the men and the weapons with which they were to meet the highly famed chivalry of the continent. An army selected from a nation of perhaps 4,000,000 of people was to contend with an army collected from France with her 20,000,000, and from such allies of hers as Germany and Bohemia, re-enforced by large numbers of paid mercenaries. Among these latter were the crossbowmen of Genoa sold to Philip by the masters of that Italian oligarchy.

Edward's adventure had a seeming

of great rashness, for already it was reported that the French king had mustered 100,000 men. Full many a gallant cavalier in armor of proof may well have wondered to hear, moreover, that Edward III, accounted the foremost general of his time, proposed to meet superior numbers of the best lances of Europe with lightly armored men on foot. They knew not yet of the new era that was dawning upon the science of war. Edward and his bowmen were to teach the world more than one new lesson before that memorable campaign was over. Before this he had shown what deeds might be wrought upon the sea by ships prepared and manned and led by himself. He had so crippled the naval power of his enemies that there was now no hostile fleet strong enough to prevent his present undertaking, although Philip had managed to send out some scores of cruisers to do whatever harm they could.

FRIGHTENED AWAY.

The First Man He Met in the Alaska Goldfields Scared Him Off.

"No," said a man who was sitting on a box in front of a grocery store, "I can't say as I know very much about Alaska."

His companions looked at him in astonishment. It was the first time he had ever admitted not knowing much about anything.

"I reckon, then, that you're not thinking about going to dig for gold," said one bystander.

"No."

"Mebbe, though, as the stories of sudden wealth keep pouring in you'll change your mind," said another.

"It won't be possible. I've been there."

"And came back without getting rich?"

"Yes. I didn't much more than cross the boundary line before I turned around and struck for home."

"Scared?"

"That's the answer."

"What of—polar bears?"

"No."

"Supplies give out?"

"No, I had plenty of food. What changed my plan was seeing a man digging a hole. I had these ideas about gold being found anywhere and everywhere, and I went up thinking to get some points about mining. I asked him in an offhand way whether he had struck any pay dirt yet, and he turned around and glared at me and said, 'Young feller, what do you think I am digging this for?' I told him I thought he was digging for gold. He glared at me again and said: 'Gold nothing. I'm doing this for fun. I've been living here for four years, and there's one thing that my curiosity has never been satisfied about. I'm going to dig this hole good and deep so as to allow plenty of room, and then find out just how far down this climate will make the mercury go.' —Washington Star.

Our Hopes on Thee.

As, when the weary traveler gains
The height of some commanding hill,
His heart revives, if o'er the plains
He sees his home, though distant still,

Thus, when the Christian pilgrim views
The sight his fainting strength renews
And wings his speed to win the prize.

The thought of heaven his spirit cheers
No more he grieves for troublous past
Nor any future trial fears,
So he may safe arrive at last.

Jesus, on Thee our hopes we stay
To lead us on to Thine abode,
Assured Thy love will far o'erpass
The hardest labors of the road.

—Anonymous

Down Brakes, and Reverse!
When a train is discovered rushing on to a frightful collision, it is a thrilling instant as the engineer whistles "Down brakes!" and reverses his lever. Brakes alone are not enough; the whole propelling power of the engine must be reversed and made to work in the opposite direction. That is how it is sometimes with disease.

There are times when

the system is flying along the track of disease at such a frightful pace that no ordinary methods will prevent disaster. There are plenty of medicines which act merely as brakes to "slow up" the disease and put off disaster for a little while; but that isn't enough. What is needed is a medicine that will instantly reverse the entire wasting, degenerating process.

When people are losing flesh and strength and vitality, with the life oozing out of them day after day, they need Dr. Pierce's Golden Medical Discovery, which acts directly upon the vital forces, completely transforms the entire nutritive organism and totally reverses the wasting, debilitating process which is at the root of all diseases.

It enables the digestive and blood-making organs to supply the circulation with an abundance of pure, healthy, red blood. It stops the wasting of tissue, builds up solid muscular flesh and healthy nerve-force. Miss Mary Whitman, of East Dickinson, Franklin Co., N. Y., writes: "For nearly ten months I have had a bad cough, and instead of getting better, it grew worse, until I was advised by a friend to try Dr. Pierce's Golden Medical Discovery. I hesitated at first, for it seemed to me nothing would give relief only death. My parents were anxious about me, and I was told to have consumption. I tried your medicines, and before I had taken many doses there was a great change. When the second bottle was empty I had no cough and was a great deal stronger."

THE WORK GOES ON.

East Liverpool Is Interested—It Has Much to do With the Welfare of Our People.

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Cloth and Plush Capes and Children's Wraps from 1-4 to 1-2 off regular prices.
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Dress Goods and Silks.

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10 pieces 45c Novelty Dress Goods.....	.25c
12 pieces 60c Novelty Dress Goods.....	.38c
6 pieces \$1.00 Novelty Dress Goods.....	.59c
5 pieces 60c Black Novelty Goods.....	.33c
4 pieces \$1.00 Black Novelty Goods.....	.59c
250 yards 35c Colored Jap Silks.....	.19c
500 yards \$1.00 Black and Colored Taffeta Silks.....	.50c

Blankets and Comforts.

75c Cotton Blankets.....	.48c per pair
\$3.50 Plaid Blankets.....	\$2.29 per pair
All our \$8.00 Fine White Blankets.....	\$5.00 per pair
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30c all wool Country Flannel.....	22½c
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10 dozen 75c Nursing Corsets59c per pair

Domestics.

3c Yd.	1 bale good yard wide Unbleached Muslin, 3c a yd.
	1 case blue and white checked Apron Gingham, 3c.
	15 pieces Knickerbocker Plaids, 3c a yd.
	Not over 20 yards each of these three articles to one customer.
1 bale 7c extra quality, 40-inch Muslin.....	.5c per yd.
1 bale 7c yard wide Muslin, by piece only.....	.5c per yd.
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Turkey Red Damasks.....	.12½c per yd.
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35 and 40c Fine Towels.....	.25c
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Hosiery and Underwear.

1 case children's 10c Ribbed Hose, all sizes, good heavy quality.....	.4c per pair or 3 for 10.
1 case Ladies' Ribbed, all wool Hose.....	.19c per pair; worth 30c.
1 case 20c Ladies' Ribbed Vests.....	.12½c

All Odd Sizes of Underwear ½ Off Regular Prices.

Miscellaneous. Fifty dozen All Linen Ladies' Embroidered Handkerchiefs, sold at 25c each, some of them slightly soiled, your choice for 10c. 500 yards Fancy Neck Ribbons, sold at 25c, 35c and 40c, choice 19c a yard. A limited quantity of \$1 Kid Gloves at 50c a pair. One lot of 15c Veiling at 5c a yard. One lot of 25c Veiling at 10c a yard. One lot of Colored Trimming Braids, sold at 15c, 25c and 50c a yard, choice of lot for 10c a yard. One lot of Ladies' 40c Pocketbooks, 23c. Ice Wool, per box of eight balls, 8c. Clark's Best O. N. T. Thread, during this sale only, 4c a spool, or 3 spools for 11c. 100 yard Spool Silk, 3 for 25c. 21 good Cotton Batts for \$1. Rogers' \$10 Quadruple Plated Silver Tea Sets, \$5 to close. One-fourth off on all Muslin Underwear; nothing reserved. House-furnishings of all kinds, including Lace Curtains, at Clearance Sale Prices.

WHAT IS LEFT OF CHRISTMAS GOODS AT YOUR OWN PRICES.

The lots here specified are merely samples of what you will find in every part of the store. The reductions are sweeping, and you will be the loser if you do not take advantage of them. Prices quoted here, good from Saturday morning, Jan. 8th, at 8 o'clock, until further notice, but come early, as there will be a limit to this sale. It will not last always.

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Miscellaneous. Fifty dozen All Linen Ladies' Embroidered Handkerchiefs, sold at 25c each, some of them slightly soiled, your choice for 10c. 500 yards Fancy Neck Ribbons, sold at 25c, 35c and 40c, choice 19c a yard. A limited quantity of \$1 Kid Gloves at 50c a pair. One lot of 15c Veiling at 5c a yard. One lot of 25c Veiling at 10c a yard. One lot of Colored Trimming Braids, sold at 15c, 25c and 30c a yard, choice of lot for 10c a yard. One lot of Ladies' 40c Pocketbooks, 23c. Ice Wool, per box of eight balls, 8c. Clark's Best O. N. T. Thread, during this sale only, 4c a spool, or 3 spools for 11c. 100 yard Spool Silk, 3 for 25c. 21 good Cotton Batts for \$1. Rogers' \$10 Quadruple Plated Silver Tea Sets, \$5 to close. One-fourth off on all Muslin Underwear; nothing reserved. House-furnishings of all kinds, including Lace Curtains, at Clearance Sale Prices.

WHAT IS LEFT OF CHRISTMAS GOODS AT YOUR OWN PRICES.

The lots here specified are merely samples of what you will find in every part of the store. The reductions are sweeping, and you will be the loser if you do not take advantage of them. Prices quoted here, good from Saturday morning, Jan. 8th, at 8 o'clock, until further notice, but come early, as there will be a limit to this sale. It will not last always.

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ONE WILL BE THE SECRETARY

The Other Will Take a Prominent Position In the Mechanical Department. Jacob Shenkel Retires, but Still Retains His Interest.

An important change has been made at the Globe pottery, William H. Griggs and John N. Smith having become identified with the firm, and Jacob Shenkel retiring from active duty at the plant.

The change was made by Mr. Griggs and Mr. Smith purchasing a portion of the stock held by Mrs. George Frederick. Mr. Shenkel has long been in harness as manager of the plant, and desired to retire. He still retains his interest in the company.

Mr. Griggs has been connected with the Thompson pottery in the capacity of foreman, and, under the new arrangement, will be secretary of the Globe company. Mr. Smith, who is well known as a contractor and builder, will have a prominent position in the mechanical department of the plant. The new condition becomes operative at once.

A Nuisance.

The wagon of garbage owned by Joe Smith that has been standing in Union street for several weeks is fast becoming a nuisance. Complaints are heard daily as the odor arising from the wagon is sickening.

The commissioner should take steps to confiscate the contents of the conveyance or remove it to a place less traveled than Union street. Smith, who was released from jail some time ago, is still about town, and recently went to the wagon and took a set of harness away. Since then he has not been seen.

Took the Tracts.

Much use is being made of the tracts and religious papers placed in the waiting rooms of the Second street station by the Women's Christian Temperance union.

Last evening a man whose clothes would not allow the public to form a very good opinion of him, went to the rack and almost cleaned it out. He boarded the train going east.

Well Known Here.

John A. MacAdoo, district freight agent of the Great Northern road, has resigned his position and has accepted the position of general freight agent of the American Glass company.

Mr. MacAdoo made frequent calls on the potters in this city, and his last visit was made but a few days ago. He was popular here.

Trains Were Late.

All trains were from 10 to 30 minutes late this morning. The first train east was half an hour late, and this delayed the first train west 10 minutes at the tower. Several freights were compelled to wait on the sidings above the freight depot, but after the passenger train passed they had a clear track.

No Work There.

The tower near the Globe pottery on the Cleveland and Pittsburgh road will not be open at night during the next six months. Clyde Allison, who had charge of the night business, has been transferred to the Tuscarawas branch, and has been working at Bayard for some time.

More People Travel.

If the present rush of business at the baggage office continues throughout the month, the total volume handled will be much in advance of that of last month. All through trains have received and dispatched a large amount from this station.

Two More Families.

Two moving were received at the freight depot this morning, which makes a total of 12 for this week.

The effects of Henry Cochran were received from Allegheny. Those of Fred Walkat came in from Syracuse.

On Duty Again.

Conductor Eberling, of the Cleveland and Pittsburgh road, who has been off duty on account of illness for some time, resumed his duties this morning having charge of the train going west at 8:20.

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Will and Harry Miller returned yesterday afternoon to Wooster university, after spending the holidays with their parents near Cannon's Mill.

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It is not infrequently that an officer is found who can do all this and more too. At one of the most prominent cross streets there is a policeman who is a close second to the caliph that decided the ownership of an infant in his own highly original way. Among many instances where his acumen has played a particular part is one that happened a day or so ago. It concerned a bicycle. The latter was left by its rider against the curb. A few minutes later a young man approached it. The policeman in question had not seen the owner get off the machine, but he thought the newcomer looked a trifle suspicious. The chain and sprocket wheel of the bicycle had been secured together by a padlock. When the young man in question began to carry the wheel off instead of unlocking it he felt it was about time to act.

"Do you own that bicycle?" he said to the young man.

"Yes," was the reply.

"Where's your key, then?" was his next.

"I've lost it." That settled it.

"Say, now," continued the policeman, "will you give me your name and address?"

The young man seemingly did not want to make any trouble. He hesitated for a moment and then said, "Why, yes, if you want it."

"And now," continued the policeman, after he had it, "you know the case looks strange, and you know we have so many bikes lost, would you mind waiting 15 minutes to see if any one else should come after that wheel?"

"No, I guess not," said the young man. Then he leaned back on a railing and began to wait. After he had been there three or four minutes the policeman said: "Well, I guess it's all right. You can go." And then, turning to a bystander, he remarked, "You can bet your next month's pay he wouldn't have stood there if it wasn't his."—Chicago Times-Herald.

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"Why don't some one climb up there and release that cat?"

"Suppose you try it, madam," chirped a dapper little man, who looked upon the affair as a joke.

"Well, if I had your small heft I would climb that vine. Men never do anything dangerous these days."

"Oh, yes, they do, madam! They catch cold, drink too much and stay late at their lodges."

She gave the little man a look and ejaculated: "You think you are smart, don't you? You can talk, but you can't rescue even a cat."

"You do me wrong. Watch me rescue that cat even at the peril of being insulted. Do not be frightened. I go, but I will return." He ran across the street as the large woman shouted, "He is going to climb!" He rang the doorbell of the house, and when the servant girl appeared he pointed to the cat above. The door closed, and a few minutes later a window in the third story opened, and the girl, reaching her arm out, caught the cat and took it in. The crowd cheered, and the dapper man bowed, but the large woman said contemptuously:

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"The country is in an exceedingly prosperous condition. The people feel that the time of revolution is past. The civil wars which formerly crippled the country are believed to be at an end.

"The people look forward to the inauguration of the new president, Ignacio Andrade, in January as the beginning of an era of still greater prosperity and progress. The president elect, who belongs to the Liberal party, is connected with the oldest and best families of Venezuela, and therefore has the hearty support of the Conservatives as well. His election was practically unanimous. Out of 490,000 votes he received 406,000. He was busy shaping the policy of his administration when I visited him



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"The American Manufacturers' association will soon open a permanent exhibition in Caracas. That is, there will be a large sample warehouse, where the Venezuelans may go and see American machinery in operation and inspect samples of American goods."

General Andrade is no novice in the arts of war and politics, as his record shows, and his ability, courage, breadth of mind and progressiveness are conceded by all who have watched the unvarying success of his career. His election as chief executive of that rich and fertile country will mean closer bonds of friendship with the United States and many opportunities for American enterprise.

General Andrade, who is now 58 years old, is the son of General Jose Escalatio Andrade, one of Venezuela's sons. He received a very liberal education, and early was actively interested in the fortunes of his native land. He began to serve in the state of Zulia in 1871, and in the campaign of 1873, under General Venancio Pulgar, he commanded a considerable portion of the army.

That astute soldier recognized young Andrade's merits by appointing him

general in chief of the state. That same state later made him representative in congress, and afterward, when joined to the state of Falcon, elected him constitutional president, which office he filled most admirably.

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She—May I ask what it was?

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She—Yes.

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Everything
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ART CATALOGUES,
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IM. LITHOGRAPHY
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&c, &c, &c.

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OUR WORK EMBRACES
CARDS,
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No matter what the size or class of job, with our facilities we can compete with the world in quality of work and price.

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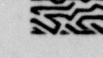
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The "Century" Pony for high grade book and half tone work (finest machine manufactured). Improved Gordons for commercial work, and a large Babcock for poster printing; presided over by a pressman late in charge of the finest presses in one of the largest printing houses in the world.

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High Wages,
Fine Equipment,
Artistic Workmen.

Tells the Story.



THE NEWS REVIEW PRESS.

Rubber Stamps

Exclusive agency for the
Celebrated AIR CUSHION
RUBBER STAMPS.

NEWS REVIEW.

CHANGE AT THE GLOBE

W. H. Griggs and John N. Smith Own Stock.

ONE WILL BE THE SECRETARY

The Other Will Take a Prominent Position in the Mechanical Department. Jacob Shenkel Retires, but Still Retains His Interest.

An important change has been made at the Globe pottery, William H. Griggs and John N. Smith having become identified with the firm, and Jacob Shenkel retiring from active duty at the plant.

The change was made by Mr. Griggs and Mr. Smith purchasing a portion of the stock held by Mrs. George Frederick. Mr. Shenkel has long been in harness as manager of the plant, and desired to retire. He still retains his interest in the company.

Mr. Griggs has been connected with the Thompson pottery in the capacity of foreman, and, under the new arrangement, will be secretary of the Globe company. Mr. Smith, who is well known as a contractor and builder, will have a prominent position in the mechanical department of the plant. The new condition becomes operative at once.

A Nuisance.

The wagon of garbage owned by Joe Smith that has been standing in Union street for several weeks is fast becoming a nuisance. Complaints are heard daily as the odor arising from the wagon is sickening.

The commissioner should take steps to confiscate the contents of the conveyance or remove it to a place less traveled than Union street. Smith, who was released from jail some time ago, is still about town, and recently went to the wagon and took a set of harness away. Since then he has not been seen.

Took the Tracts.

Much use is being made of the tracts and religious papers placed in the waiting rooms of the Second street station by the Women's Christian Temperance union.

Last evening a man whose clothes would not allow the public to form a very good opinion of him, went to the track and almost cleaned it out. He boarded the train going east.

Well Known Here.

John A. MacAdoo, district freight agent of the Great Northern road, has resigned his position and has accepted the position of general freight agent of the American Glass company.

Mr. MacAdoo made frequent calls on the potters in this city, and his last visit was made but a few days ago. He was popular here.

Trains Were Late.

All trains were from 10 to 30 minutes late this morning. The first train east was half an hour late, and this delayed the first train west 10 minutes at the tower. Several freights were compelled to wait on the sidings above the freight depot, but after the passenger train passed they had a clear track.

No Work There.

The tower near the Globe pottery on the Cleveland and Pittsburgh road will not be open at night during the next six months. Clyde Allison, who had charge of the night business, has been transferred to the Tuscarawas branch, and has been working at Bayard for some time.

More People Travel.

If the present rush of business at the baggage office continues throughout the month, the total volume handled will be much in advance of that of last month. All through trains have received and dispatched a large amount from this station.

Two More Families.

Two moving were received at the freight depot this morning, which makes a total of 12 for this week.

The effects of Henry Cochran were received from Allegheny. Those of Fred Walkat came in from Syracuse.

On Duty Again.

Conductor Eberling, of the Cleveland and Pittsburgh road, who has been off duty on account of illness for some time, resumed his duties this morning having charge of the train going west at 8:20.

Returned to Wooster.

Will and Harry Miller returned yesterday afternoon to Wooster university, after spending the holidays with their parents near Cannon's Mill.

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* The Annual Inventory Sale. *

Every Article
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A Wise Loss

is often a proof of good business judgment. We consider it wise, just at this season, to offer you the pick and choice of every dollar's worth of surplus stock in this store, without regard to former value, and with little regard to cost. Our reason for taking this loss is plain--our inventory is close at hand. The stock is too heavy; it must be reduced. Hundreds of items here that you can use to advantage, if the price reductions are great enough.

That's the object of this sale. Every stock has been overhauled. Every price reduced on the lots to be disposed of to such a low figure that the buying public will throng our store during the entire week of the sale. Every price quotation is a cold fact. Every item advertised is just as represented. Every person in the community should take advantage of this sale. This sale will last just one week. That will be long enough to reduce the stock to its proper limits, and quite long enough to do business at so great a loss. The history of all sales are, the best things go first.

Sale begins Saturday Morning, Jan. 8,

and ends when the doors close the following Saturday night. Every advertised price will hold good during that time.

To Clean Up Cloaks.

Many of you have waited for this sale. You have not waited in vain. The Cloaks must go. It isn't a question of loss; that's not considered.

About 25 Jackets, all sizes, from 32 to 42, including Plain Cloths, Irish Frieses and Boucle, all \$5.00 garments, and good values at that, sale price \$3.75.

About 15 Jackets, former prices \$7.50 and \$8.00, sale price \$5.50.

About 25 Jackets, plain and rough cloths, black, blue, brown and green colors, \$10 Jackets, your choice at this sale for \$7.25.

Your choice of our \$12.50 Jackets for \$9.75.

All Jackets above \$15.50, and up to \$20, your choice for \$12.00. Some bargains here worth looking after.

Capes.

Cloth Capes.

Former price \$5.00; sale price \$3.75. Former price \$7.50; sale price \$5.50. Former price \$10.00; sale price \$7.25. Former price \$15.00; sale price \$11.00.

Plush Capes.

\$7.00 Jet Trimmed, good quality, Thibet fur trimmed, for \$4.75. \$8.00 Plush Capes for \$6.00. \$10.00 Plush Capes for \$7.50. \$12.50 Plush Capes for \$9.75. \$15.00 Plush Capes for \$11.50. \$18 and \$20 Plush Capes for \$15.

Misses' Jackets.

All marked down to prices which should sell them in a hurry.

Children's Cloaks.

Will also come in for their share of the reduction, and will be sold for $\frac{1}{2}$ to $\frac{1}{3}$ off regular prices.

Ladies' Jacket Suits.

Just 15 of these left, of which 8 are navy blue, black and brown, and sold for \$10. Will offer these at \$7.50.

Just two Suits left at \$12.50; sale price for these, \$9.50.

The \$14.50 and \$15.00 Suits we will offer at \$11.00, and reduced prices on the few higher priced ones we have left.

That Dress Goods Stock

is top heavy. We've gone through it carefully and cut prices right and left.

A line of Jamestown novelties that are good values at 40c, sale price 32c a yard.

A line of plain and novelty dress goods, former price 25c; sale price 19c a yard.

Novelty dress goods, 38 inches wide, excellent goods, former price 50c, sale price 39c.

75c novelties in dress goods at 60c a yard.

85c novelties at 69c a yard. \$1.00 dress goods at 79c.

Similar reductions on all plain and higher priced goods.

The Black Goods

Must go along with the rest. Serges, Henrietta's Novelties, all must go.

25c Black Goods, 19c.

40c Black Goods, 32c.

50c Black Goods, 39c.

75c Black Goods, sale price 65c.

\$1.00 Black Goods, sale price 79c.

And in the same proportion throughout our Black Goods stock.

Silk Shirt Waists.

Glace Silk Shirt Waists, former price \$2.50, sale price, \$1.98; former price \$3.50, sale price, \$2.50.

All our \$5.00 Waists, including plain black satin, striped, plain black and changeable taffetas, sale price \$3.98.

A few Roman Striped Waists, former price, \$4.00, sale price \$2.98.

Wrappers.

New fresh goods, fleece lined goods, calico and percale Wrappers.

The 75c Wrappers for 63c.

The 89c Wrappers for 75c.

The \$1.00 Wrappers for 79c.

The \$1.25 Wrappers for \$1.05.

The \$1.35 and \$1.40 Wrappers for \$1.20.

The \$1.69 Wrappers for \$1.40.

Separate Skirts.

Most of them new. All the late styles, at one-fifth or 20 per cent off regular price.

Silks.

Silks for waists, trimming silks, silks of all kinds, at reduced prices.

The Hosiery Reductions.

We spare nothing, no matter how staple. We want your dollars to go farther than they ever did before.

10c Black Hose, cotton, sale price 8c.

15c Hose, wool and cotton, sale, 12½c.

35c Hose, cotton or wool, sale 29c.

50c Hose, cotton or wool, sale, 39c.

Men's Half Hose at the same reductions.

Kid Gloves.

An odd lot, odd sizes, all colors, 75c. \$1.00 Gloves, black and colors, 89c. \$1.25 Gloves, black and colors, \$1.10. \$1.50 Gloves, black and colors, \$1.35. \$1.75 Gloves, black and colors, \$1.60. Reduced prices on all fabric Gloves, Mittens, etc.

Handkerchiefs.

A big lot of Handkerchiefs, bought to sell at 10c each, really worth 12½c each, will offer at 8c each.

Twenty per cent reduction, or 1-5 off on all other Handkerchiefs.

Fancy Linens.

All our fancy linens, drawn work linens, Irish Pointe goods, table covers and doilies, left over from the holiday trade, at 25 per cent, or $\frac{1}{2}$ off our present low prices.

To Close Our the Winter Underwear Stock.

Women's Cotton Fleeced Goods, 25c grade, at 20c per garment; 50c Cotton Fleeced, 40c per garment; 80c a suit.

\$1.00 Wool Goods, ribbed or plain, 85c per garment; \$1.70 a suit.

\$1.50 Men's Underwear, \$1.25 each or \$2.50 a suit.

Twenty per cent, or 1-5 off on all other Underwear, whether men's women's or children's.

The Blankets, the Comforts, the Bedspreads.

All have been stripped of their legitimate profits, and will be offered at the following low prices:

Scarlet All Wool Blankets, former price \$2.10, sale price \$1.90 a pair.

All Wool Blankets, red, white or plaids, former price \$2.75, sale price \$2.45.

All Wool Scarlet or White Blankets, good size, former price, \$3.00, sale price \$2.50.

All other Wool Blankets subject to a discount of 20 per cent, or 1-5 off the regular selling price.

Cotton Blankets.

The 75c grade for 60c. The \$1.00 grade for 85c. The \$1.35 grade for \$1.15.

Comforts.

All at reduced prices. The best stock we have had this season.

75c grades for 65c.

\$1.00 grades for 85c.

\$1.25 grades for \$1.05.

\$1.50 grades for \$1.25.

The best value in the Comfort stock is one which was sold as a leader at \$2.25. Sale price, \$1.98. Well worth \$2.50.

Bed Spreads.

Only a few of these left. The 49c ones for 45c. The 75c ones for 69c. The 99c ones for 75c.

20 per cent. from regular prices on all other spreads.

Umbrellas.

To close out the Umbrellas left from the holidays, will make the following prices:

\$1.00 Umbrellas for 85c.

\$1.25 Umbrellas for \$1.05.

\$1.50 Umbrellas for \$1.25.

\$2.00 Umbrellas for \$1.70.

\$2.50 Umbrellas for \$2.00.

\$3.00 Umbrellas for \$2.40.

\$3.75 Umbrellas for \$3.25.

\$5.00 Umbrellas for \$4.25.

Table Linens.

Red Damask, a good one at 19c. Other prices 22½c, 27½c, 29c and 42c.

Cream Damasks.

The 25c goods for 20c a yard.

The 35c goods for 29c a yard.

The 50c goods for 42c.

The 75c goods for 65c.

The \$1.00 goods for 85c.

Bleached Damasks.

50c goods for 45c.

75c goods for 65c.

99c goods for 79c.

\$1.00 goods for 89c.

\$1.25 goods for \$1.10.

\$1.40 goods for \$1.25.

Unclassified Lots.

All shorn of profits and ready to be taken away by economical buyers.

400 yards light colored Striped Flannelette, usual width, excellent quality, cheap at 7c, sale price 5½c.

All wool country-made Flannel, red, blue and gray, checks and stripes, 19c.

Prints.

All our black, gray or red prints, Simpson and other standard brands, at 4c per yard.

Percales.

Dark grounds, red, black and blue, former price 12½c, sale price 11c a yard.

Reduced Prices

On Towelings, Tickings, Canton Flannels, Fleece Lined Wrapper Goods, Cheviots, Comfort Calicos, Cotton Batting.

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Only,

Beginning

Saturday Morning,

January 8,

and ending the

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D. M. OGILVIE & CO.

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* The Annual Inventory Sale. *

Every Article
Just As
Advertised.

A Wise Loss

is often a proof of good business judgment. We consider it wise, just at this season, to offer you the pick and choice of every dollar's worth of surplus stock in this store, without regard to former value, and with little regard to cost. Our reason for taking this loss is plain--our inventory is close at hand. The stock is too heavy; it must be reduced. Hundreds of items here that you can use to advantage, if the price reductions are great enough.

That's the object of this sale. Every stock has been overhauled. Every price reduced on the lots to be disposed of to such a low figure that the buying public will throng our store during the entire week of the sale. Every price quotation is a cold fact. Every item advertised is just as represented. Every person in the community should take advantage of this sale. This sale will last just one week. That will be long enough to reduce the stock to its proper limits, and quite long enough to do business at so great a loss. The history of all sales are, the best things go first.

Sale begins Saturday Morning, Jan. 8,

and ends when the doors close the following Saturday night. Every advertised price will hold good during that time.

A
Money
Saving Sale.

To Clean Up Cloaks.

Many of you have waited for this sale. You have not waited in vain. The Cloaks must go. It isn't a question of loss; that's not considered.

About 25 Jackets, all sizes, from 32 to 42, including Plain Cloths, Irish Friezes and Boucle, all \$5.00 garments, and good values at that, sale price \$3.75.

About 15 Jackets, former prices \$7.50 and \$8.00, sale price \$5.50.

About 25 Jackets, plain and rough cloths, black, blue, brown and green colors, \$10 Jackets, your choice at this sale for \$7.25.

Your choice of our \$12.50 Jackets for \$9.75.

All Jackets above \$15.50, and up to \$20, your choice for \$12.00. Some bargains here worth looking after.

Capes.

Cloth Capes.

Former price \$5.00; sale price \$3.75. Former price \$7.50; sale price \$5.50. Former price \$10.00; sale price \$7.25. Former price \$15.00; sale price \$11.00.

Plush Capes.

\$7.00 Jet Trimmed, good quality, Thibet fur trimmed, for \$4.75.
\$8.00 Plush Capes for \$6.00.
\$10.00 Plush Capes for \$7.50.
\$12.50 Plush Capes for \$9.75.
\$15.00 Plush Capes for \$11.50.
\$18 and \$20 Plush Capes for \$15.

Misses' Jackets.

All marked down to prices which should sell them in a hurry.

Children's Cloaks.

Will also come in for their share of the reduction, and will be sold for $\frac{1}{2}$ to $\frac{1}{3}$ off regular prices.

Ladies' Jacket Suits.

Just 15 of these left, of which 8 are navy blue, black and brown, and sold for \$10. Will offer these at \$7.50.

Just two Suits left at \$12.50; sale price for these, \$8.50.

The \$14.50 and \$15.00 Suits we will offer at \$11.00, and reduced prices on the few higher priced ones we have left.

That Dress Goods Stock

is top heavy. We've gone through it carefully and cut prices right and left.

A line of Jamestown novelties that are good values at 40c, sale price 32c a yard.

A line of plain and novelty dress goods, former price 25c; sale price 19c a yard.

Novelty dress goods, 38 inches wide, excellent goods, former price 50c, sale price 39c.

75c novelties in dress goods at 60c a yard.

85c novelties at 69c a yard. \$1.00 dress goods at 79c.

Similar reductions on all plain and higher priced goods.

The Black Goods

Must go along with the rest. Serges, Henrietta's Novelties, all must go.

25c Black Goods, 19c.

40c Black Goods, 32c.

50c Black Goods, 39c.

75c Black Goods, sale price 65c.

\$1.00 Black Goods, sale price 79c.

And in the same proportion throughout our Black Goods stock.

Silk Shirt Waists.

Glace Silk Shirt Waists, former price \$2.50, sale price, \$1.98; former price \$3.50, sale price, \$2.50.

All our \$5.00 Waists, including plain black satin, striped, plain black and changeable taffetas, sale price \$3.98.

A few Roman Striped Waists, former price, \$4.00, sale price \$2.98.

Wrappers.

New fresh goods, fleece lined goods, calico and percale Wrappers.

The 75c Wrappers for 63c.

The 89c Wrappers for 75c.

The \$1.00 Wrappers for 79c.

The \$1.25 Wrappers for \$1.05.

The \$1.35 and \$1.40 Wrappers for \$1.20.

The \$1.69 Wrappers for \$1.40.

Separate Skirts.

Most of them new. All the late styles, at one-fifth or 20 per cent off regular price.

Silks.

Silks for waists, trimming silks, silks of all kinds, at reduced prices.

The Hosiery Reductions.

We spare nothing, no matter how staple. We want your dollars to go farther than they ever did before.

10c Black Hose, cotton, sale price 8c. 15c Hose, wool and cotton, sale, 12½c. 35c Hose, cotton or wool, sale 29c.

50c Hose, cotton or wool, sale, 39c.

Men's Half Hose at the same reductions.

Kid Gloves.

An odd lot, odd sizes, all colors, 75c. \$1.00 Gloves, black and colors, 89c.

\$1.25 Gloves, black and colors, \$1.10.

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D. M. OGILVIE & CO.

IMPORTANT TO ADVERTISERS.

Merchants and business men must have advertisements in this office on the evening previous to insertion in this paper. This rule is imperative, and is an absolute necessity resulting in good to paper and patron.

The largest bonafide "paid" general circulation of any daily published in East Liverpool. Advertisers will make note.

HARRY PALMER,
Manager.

LOCAL BREVIETIES.

The Union pottery resumed operations in full, this morning.

The services at the Floating Bethel are being well attended.

The Harker pottery yesterday resumed operations in all departments.

Clyde Larkins is suffering from the effects of a large carbuncle on his neck.

President Peach is confined to his home with a severe cold and sore throat.

Edwin Carroll, of Pittsburg, was to-day the guest of Mr. Nease, of this city.

The old soldier from Rochester, who was arrested yesterday, was released at noon.

The afternoon westbound train yesterday did the lightest business since the holidays.

Business is very dull in the justices' courts, but one new case having been filed this week.

Mr. and Mrs. Charles Knowles, of Minerva street, will entertain at their home this evening.

A sled load of young people last evening went to Clarkson, and returned this morning at an early hour.

Last evening Avondale street was black with coasters, people from all parts of the city enjoying the sport.

The kiln hands in the glass and decorating department of the Brant pottery will resume work tomorrow morning.

Some freight was handled yesterday, and about the usual number of cars were sent out from the outbound platform.

The streets were in miserable condition this morning, and people were falling everywhere. No serious accidents were reported.

Mrs. A. G. Mason will tomorrow evening entertain the Flabbergasters and their gentlemen friends at her home in Seventh street.

Stock taking at the Irondale mill is almost completed, and next Monday morning all departments of the plant will be placed in operation.

The street force this morning cleaned the Eighth street sewer. It was filled with ice, and the force were compelled to commence work in the culvert and cut it out.

The pony employed in the Liverpool yards has for a week been enabled to quit work on time. It has been able to do all the work and leave the hill yards at 6 o'clock.

Hon. R. W. Tayler yesterday introduced a bill in the house of representatives to grant an honorable discharge to Frank H. Sefton, of Alliance, late of the United States navy.

James Flinn, of West End, was arrested this morning in East Market street by Officers Bryan and Woods. He was taken to jail in the patrol and charged with being drunk.

Section Foreman Hickey yesterday completed the work of repairing the china works siding. The track had been in bad condition for some time and the improvements were much needed.

Complaint was made this morning to the Humane society that a man in Trentvale street was starving his horse. Agent Lloyd will investigate the case, and if the horse is beyond help it will be killed.

Charles Green, a kilnman employed at the Globé, and Miss Mary Gamble, a well known young lady of St. Clair township, were married last night at the home of Henry Heaverly near Grimm's bridge.

Detective Shiffler, of the Cleveland and Pittsburg road, passed through the city this morning going east. He said all the detectives were taking life easy as there was no business going on in their line at present.

A wagon loaded with coal, when going down Washington street, started to slide, and in doing so badly damaged a buggy owned by a man named Frease, who lives in the country. The pole was broken, and the wheels were also damaged to some extent.

Chief Johnson and several officers were at the wharf until a late hour last night waiting for the Virginia. They had a warrant for Mate Swaney, who was charged with striking William Scott, a roustabout. The boat did not arrive until this morning, and Swaney was not on board. He left the boat at Pittsburg.

THREE MEN KILLED.**TERRIFIC EXPLOSION OF GAS AT WILKESBARR.****A DRIVER BOY BADLY INJURED.**

The explosion took place while the men were driving an airway off the main slope in the Avondale mine. The cause not known.

WILKESBARR, Pa., Jan. 6.—Three men have been killed at the Avondale mine of the Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Coal company by a terrific explosion of gas. They were:

David Powell, miner, aged 28; leaves a widow.

David F. Jones, aged 38, miner; survived by widow and seven children.

John Evan Jones, laborer, single.

William Brennan, a driver boy, was badly burned and otherwise injured, but will recover.

The explosion took place in an airway off the main slope. The men were driving this airway. David F. Jones had the contract and employed his brother John and Powell and Brennan.

As soon as the explosion was heard a rescuing party was sent down. All were alive when found, but the three victims died during the day. The cause of the explosion is not known.

SPLIT AMONG REPUBLICANS.**A SENATORIAL SITUATION IN MARYLAND SOMETHING LIKE THAT IN OHIO.**

ANNAPOLIS, Jan. 6.—The split in the ranks of the Republican members of the house of delegates which developed at the caucus continued with the result that the house was compelled to adjourn without having organized and there seems to be no immediate prospect of a settlement of the difficulty. The trouble arises from the position assumed by 11 of the members of the Baltimore city delegation, who say they are in rebellion against the rule of United States Senator Wellington, Governor Lowndes and other party leaders.

Without the aid of seven of the seceders the Republican majority cannot elect a speaker, and with four of them the Democrats would have the number necessary under the constitution to effect an organization.

The situation is having a serious effect upon the fight for the United States senatorship. United States Senator Wellington and Governor Lowndes have both declared for Judge McComas for that office, while Major Alexander Shaw, General F. Shroyer and Congressman Sydney Mudd are making an active canvass in order to see how the army lies. Balloting for a successor to United States Senator Gorman will begin next Wednesday.

BADE BOOTH FAREWELL.**THE GENERAL SPOKE OF HIS SON'S DEFECT IN A SPEECH TO 6,000 PEOPLE.**

LONDON, Jan. 6.—Six thousand persons most of them members of the Salvation Army, took part at Albert hall in a demonstration of farewell to General William Booth, who is about to sail for the United States to "assist in organizing great additions to the army."

General Booth, in the course of a long speech, said:

"I am going where I shall unquestionably receive a generous welcome. Whatever jealousies or anticipated antipathies may be in the hearts of others, the salvationists on both sides of the water have only affection and confidence for each other. We have had our sorrow and storms. In the United States one of the greatest sorrows that could come to a general of God has come to me. One of my own son's has departed from his father's side and from the Salvation Army.

"I do not bear him ill will; for, though I think he is very much in the wrong, he is still my son. Of controversy or disputation, I'll have none. I am the friend of all men."

DURRANT AGAIN REFUSED.**HIS ATTORNEYS HAVE TWO MORE PLANS TO SAVE HIS LIFE.**

SAN FRANCISCO, Jan. 6.—In the United States circuit court this morning Judges Morrow and De Haven rendered their decisions in the Durrant case submitted to them. They denied the application for a writ of habeas corpus and also refused to grant Durrant's attorneys leave to appeal from this decision.

Durrant's attorneys have yet two more moves, by means of which they hope to prevent the execution of their client tomorrow. These are to appeal to the governor for a reprieve and to apply to the supreme court of the United States for an appeal from the circuit court decision denying the petition for a writ of habeas corpus.

MRS. NECK TO PLEAD GUILTY.

NEW YORK, Jan. 6.—Judge Garretson, District Attorney Youngs and Emanuel Friend, counsel for Mrs. Augustus Neck, have held a conference at the Queens county courthouse, at which it was decided that Mrs. Neck should be arraigned next Monday. It is expected that she will be allowed to plead guilty to manslaughter and be sentenced to a long term of imprisonment.

COVIED OF EXTORTION.

CHICAGO, Jan. 6.—Ex-Police Lieutenant Samuel C. Rank has been found guilty of extorting money from "big" proprietors in the Hyde Park prohibition district. The extreme penalty is a fine of \$100 and six months' imprisonment.

CHINA YIELDS TO GERMANY.

Allows the Kaiser a Long-Term Lease on Seized Territory.

BERLIN, Jan. 6.—The Reichsanzeiger announces that according to a telegram from Pekin an understanding has been reached between Germany and China regarding the cession of Kiao-Chou bay to the former. The arrangement, it is added, is substantially as follows:

It is intended by the cession to render possible for Germany the fulfillment of her just wish for the possession, in the same way as other powers, of a base for trade and navigation in Chinese waters.

The cession of Kiao-Chou bay to Germany takes the form of a lease for an indefinite time. Germany is at liberty to erect on the ceded territory all the necessary buildings and establishmen to and to take the measures required for the protection.

Continuing, The Reichsanzeiger says the ceded territory comprises the whole of the inner basin of Kiao-Chou bay, so far as the high water line, the larger headlands, situated south and north of the entrance of the bay, to the point where they are naturally bounded by mountain ranges, and also the islands situated within and in front of the bay. No obstacles are to be raised by China to any measures Germany deems necessary for the regulation of the water courses.

China has transferred to Germany, for a period, not stated in the telegram, a lease of all sovereign rights over the ceded territory.

If for any cause Kiao-Chou bay should prove unsuitable for the objects Germany has in view, China, after arriving at an understanding with Germany, will cede another piece of territory on the coast which Germany may regard as more suitable for her purpose.

ENGLAND IN CONTROL IN KOREA.

LONDON, Jan. 6.—Special dispatches from Shanghai say that J. MacLeavy Brown, the British Korean customs agent at Seoul, maintains a firm hold of his post, and that M. Alexieff, the Russian agent, who has been endeavoring to supplant him, has been unable to obtain control of the finances, owing to the fact that all the funds are in Mr. Brown's name in the Hongkong bank at Shanghai, which institution honors Mr. Brown's signature only.

ADMITTED ATTEMPTED INCENDIARISM.

NEW YORK, Jan. 5.—Two attempts to burn down a four-story brick building in Grand street, Brooklyn, used for storage purposes, have been made. John Davis, aged 23, a painter, was arrested and admitted that he was responsible for both fires.

NOMINATED BY THE POPE.

LONDON, Jan. 6.—According to the Rome correspondent of The Daily News, the pope has nominated Father Searle of New York director of the vatican observatory. He will reside at the vatican.

THE WEATHER.

Threatening, with rain, beginning as snow in northern portions; fresh southerly winds.

THE MARKETS.

PITTSBURG, Jan. 5.

WHEAT—No. 1 red, 9.0@9c; No. 2 red, 8.0@8c.

CORN—No. 2 yellow ear, 37@38c; No. 2 shelled, 32@33c; high mixed shelled, 3.0@32c.

OATS—No. 1 white, 29@29c; No. 2 white, 28@29c; extra No. 3 white, 27@28c; light mixed, 3.0@27c.

HAY—No. 1 timothy, \$0.25@10.0%; No. 2, \$0.00@9.0%; No. 1 clover, mixed, \$7.2@7.75%; packing, \$5.5@6.0%; No. 1 feeding prairie, \$6.7@7.0%; wagon hay, \$0.00@0.5% for timothy.

POULTRY—Live—Large spring chickens, 45@50c per pair; small, 23@33c; large old chickens, 4@5c per pair; small, 3@4c.

ducks, 0.0@6c per pair; turkeys, 9@10c per pound; geese, 9.0@11.5 per pair. Dressed—Spring chickens, 9@10c per pound; old chickens, 7@8c; ducks, 11@12c; turkeys, 11@13c.

GAME—Squirrels, gray, per dozen, 75@90c; squirrels, red, per dozen, \$1.0@1.25c; squirrels, small, 5@6c; rabbits, per pair, 15@22c; quail, per dozen, \$1.5@1.75c; pheasants, per dozen, \$6.0@7.0c; prairie chickens, per dozen, \$6.0@7.0c; woodcock, per dozen, \$4.00@5.00; ducks, per dozen, \$2.00@2.50; wild turkeys, each, \$1.0@1.50; whole deer, 11@12c; saddle, 10@12c.

BUTTER—Elgin prints, 25c; extra creamy, 23@24c; Ohio fancy creamy, 19@20c; country roll, 15@16c; low grade and cooking, 8@9c.

CHEESE—New York full cream, new make, 1@10c; Ohio, full cream, September, 9.0@10c; Wisconsin Swiss, in tubs, 12@13c; limberger, new, 12@13c; Ohio Swiss, in tubs, 1.5@2.0c; Swiss, in bricks, 5-pound average, 12@13c.

EGGS—Strictly fresh Pennsylvania and Ohio, in cases, large lots, 21@22c; in a jobbing way, 22@23c; storage eggs, 16@17c.

PITTSBURG, Jan. 5.

CATTLE—Receipts were light; market steady. We quote prices: Prime, \$4.00@4.95c; choice, \$4.7@4.80c; good, \$4.00@4.60c; tidy, \$4.30@4.40c; fair, \$3.80@4.20c; common, \$3.25@3.60c; heifers, \$3.2@3.40c; steers, stags and cows, \$2.00@3.70c; bologna cows, \$8.0@15.0c; fresh cows and springers, \$2.0@3.00c.

HOGS—Receipts fair, about 18 double-deckers; market steady at about 5c lower prices. We quote: Prime medium, \$3.7@3.75c; best Yorkers, \$3.70; fair Yorkers and pigs, \$3.65@3.70c; heavy, \$3.65@3.70c; roughs, \$2.50@3.20c.

SHEEP AND LAMBS—Supply was light and market steady. We quote as follows:

choice sheep, \$1.70@1.80c; good, \$1.45@1.60c; fair, \$1.00@1.40c; common, \$0.85@1.35c; choice lambs, \$0.80@1.10c; common to good, \$0.50@1.50c; veal calves, \$0.50@1.25c; heavy and thin calves, \$0.00@4.00c.

PITTSBURG, Jan. 5.

HOGS—Market easy at \$1.00@1.10c.

CATTLE—Market steady at \$2.25@2.40c.

SHEEP AND LAMBS—Market for sheep at \$2.75@3.75c; dry cows, \$2.00@3.50c.

LAMBS—Market for sheep, \$3.00@4.75c; lambs, \$3.00@4.00c.

NEW YORK, Jan. 5.

WHEAT—Spot market weak; No. 2 red, \$1.00@1.05c.

CORN—Spot market dull; No. 2, 28@29c.

CATTLE—Market fairly active and generally steady. Native steers, \$3.5@4.50c; very choi \$3.55; stags and oxen, \$2.7@3.10c; bulls, \$2.75@3.75c; dry cows, \$2.00@3.50c.

SHEEP AND LAMBS—Market for sheep, \$3.00@4.75c; lambs steady. Sheep, \$3.00@4.75c; lambs, \$3.00@4.00c.

CINCINNATI, Jan. 5.

HOGS—Market easy at \$1.00@1.10c.

CATTLE—Market steady at \$2.25@2.40c.

SHEEP AND LAMBS—Market for sheep at \$2.75@3.75c; dry cows, \$2.00@3.50c.

LAMBS—Market for sheep, \$3.00@4.75c; lambs, \$3.00@4.00c.

NEW YORK, Jan. 5.

WHEAT—Spot market weak; No. 2 red, \$1.00@1.05c.

IMPORTANT ADVERTISERS.

Merchants and business men must have advertisements in this office on the evening previous to insertion in this paper. This rule is imperative, and is an absolute necessity resulting in good to paper and patron.

The largest bonafide "paid" general circulation of any daily published in East Liverpool. Advertisers will make note.

HARRY PALMER,
Manager.

LOCAL BREVIETIES.

The Union pottery resumed operations in full, this morning.

The services at the Floating Bethel are being well attended.

The Harker pottery yesterday resumed operations in all departments.

Clyde Larkins is suffering from the effects of a large carbuncle on his neck.

President Peach is confined to his home with a severe cold and sore throat.

Edwin Carroll, of Pittsburg, was to-day the guest of Mr. Nease, of this city.

The old soldier from Rochester, who was arrested yesterday, was released at noon.

The afternoon westbound train yesterday did the lightest business since the holidays.

Business is very dull in the justices' courts, but one new case having been filed this week.

Mr. and Mrs. Charles Knowles, of Minerva street, will entertain at their home this evening.

A sled load of young people last evening went to Clarkson, and returned this morning at an early hour.

Last evening Avondale street was black with coasters, people from all parts of the city enjoying the sport.

The kiln hands in the gloss and dec- orating department of the Brunt pottery will resume work tomorrow morning.

Some freight was handled yesterday, and about the usual number of cars were sent out from the outbound platform.

The streets were in miserable condition this morning, and people were falling everywhere. No serious accidents were reported.

Mrs. A. G. Mason will tomorrow even- ing entertain the Flabbergasters and their gentlemen friends at her home in Seventh street.

Stock taking at the Irondale mill is almost completed, and next Monday morning all departments of the plant will be placed in operation.

The street force this morning cleaned the Eighth street sewer. It was filled with ice, and the force were compelled to commence work in the culvert and cut it out.

The pony employed in the Liverpool yards has for a week been enabled to quit work on time. It has been able to do all the work and leave the hill yards at 6 o'clock.

Hon. R. W. Taylor yesterday introduced a bill in the house of representatives to grant an honorable discharge to Frank H. Sefton, of Alliance, late of the United States navy.

James Flinn, of West End, was arrested this morning in East Market street by Officers Bryan and Woods. He was taken to jail in the patrol and charged with being drunk.

Section Foreman Hickey yesterday completed the work of repairing the china works siding. The track had been in bad condition for some time and the improvements were much needed.

Complaint was made this morning to the Humane society that a man in Trentvale street was starving his horse. Agent Lloyd will investigate the case, and if the horse is beyond help it will be killed.

Charles Green, a kilnman employed at the Globe, and Miss Mary Gamble, a well known young lady of St. Clair township, were married last night at the home of Henry Heaverly near Grimm's bridge.

Detective Shiffner, of the Cleveland and Pittsburgh road, passed through the city this morning going east. He said all the detectives were taking life easy as there was no business going on in their line at present.

A wagon loaded with coal, when going down Washington street, started to slide, and in doing so badly damaged a buggy owned by a man named Frease, who lives in the country. The pole was broken, and the wheels were also damaged to some extent.

Chief Johnson and several officers were at the wharf until a late hour last night waiting for the Virginia. They had a warrant for Mate Swaney, who was charged with striking William Scott, a roustabout. The boat did not arrive until this morning, and the Swaney was not on board. He left the boat at Pittsburg.

THREE MEN KILLED.

Terrific Explosion of Gas at Wilkesbarre.

A DRIVER BOY BADLY INJURED.

The Explosion Took Place While the Men Were Driving an Airway Off the Main Slope in the Avondale Mine. The Cause Not Known.

WILKESBARRE, Pa., Jan. 6.—Three men have been killed at the Avondale mine of the Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Coal company by a terrific explosion of gas. They were:

David Powell, miner, aged 28; leaves a widow.

David F. Jones, aged 38, miner; survived by widow and seven children.

John Evan Jones, laborer, single.

William Brennan, a driver boy, was badly burned and otherwise injured, but will recover.

The explosion took place in an airway off the main slope. The men were driving this airway. David F. Jones had the contract and employed his brother John and Powell and Brennan.

As soon as the explosion was heard a rescuing party was sent down. All were alive when found, but the three victims died during the day. The cause of the explosion is not known.

SPLIT AMONG REPUBLICANS.

A Senatorial Situation In Maryland Something Like That In Ohio.

ANNAPOLIS, Jan. 6.—The split in the ranks of the Republican members of the house of delegates which developed at the canes continued with the result that the house was compelled to adjourn without having organized and there seems to be no immediate prospect of a settlement of the difficulty.

The trouble arises from the position assumed by 11 of the members of the Baltimore city delegation, who say they are in rebellion against the rule of

United States Senator Wellington, Governor Lowndes and other party leaders.

Without the aid of seven of the seceders the Republican majority cannot elect a speaker, and with four of them the Democrats would have the number necessary under the constitution to effect an organization.

The situation is having a serious effect upon the fight for the United States senatorship. United States Senator Wellington and Governor Lowndes have both declared for Judge McComas for that office, while Major Alexander Shaw, General F. Shrock and Congressman Sidney Mudd are making an active canvas in order to see how the land lies. Balloting for a successor to United States Senator Gorman will begin next Wednesday.

BADE BOOTH FAREWELL.

The General Spoke of His Son's Death in a Speech to 6,000 People.

LONDON, Jan. 6.—Six thousand persons most of them members of the Salvation Army, took part at Albert hall in a demonstration of farewell to General William Booth, who is about to sail for the United States to assist in organizing great additions to the army.

General Booth, in the course of a long speech, said:

"I am going where I shall unquestionably receive a generous welcome. Whatever jealousies or anticipated antipathies may be in the hearts of others, the salvationists on both sides of the water have only affection and confidence for each other. We have had our sorrow and storms. In the United States one of the greatest sorrows that could come to a general of God has come to me. One of my own sons has departed from his father's side and from the Salvation Army.

"I do not bear him ill will; for, though I think he is very much in the wrong, he is still my son. Of controversy or disputation, I'll have none. I am the friend of all men."

DURRANT AGAIN REFUSED.

His Attorneys Have Two More Plans to Save His Life.

SAN FRANCISCO, Jan. 6.—In the United States circuit court this morning Judges Morrow and Le Haven rendered their decisions in the Durrant case submitted to them. They denied the application for a writ of habeas corpus and also refused to grant Durrant's attorneys leave to appeal from this decision.

Durrant's attorneys have yet two more moves, by means of which they hope to prevent the execution of their client tomorrow. These are to appeal to the governor for a reprieve and to apply to the supreme court of the United States for an appeal from the circuit court decision denying the petition for a writ of habeas corpus.

Mrs. Nack to Plead Guilty.

NEW YORK, Jan. 6.—Judge Garretson, District Attorney Youngs and Emanuel Friend, counsel for Mrs. Augustus Nack, have held a conference at the Queens county courthouse, at which it was decided that Mrs. Nack should be arraigned next Monday. It is expected that she will be allowed to plead guilty to manslaughter and be sentenced to a long term of imprisonment.

GO. V.C.E.D. of EXTORTION.

CHICAGO, Jan. 6.—Ex-Police Lieutenant Samuel C. Rank has been found guilty of extorting money from "big d'ping" proprietors in the Hyde Park prohibition district. The extreme penalty is a fine of \$100 and six months' imprisonment.

CHINA YIELDS TO GERMANY.

Allows the Kaiser a Long-Term Lease on Seized Territory.

BERLIN, Jan. 6.—The Reichsanzeiger announces that according to a telegram from Pekin an understanding has been reached between Germany and China regarding the cession of Kiao-Chou bay to the former. The arrangement, it is added, is substantially as follows:

It is intended by the cession to render possible for Germany the fulfillment of her just wish for the possession, in the same way as other powers, of a base for trade and navigation in Chinese waters.

The cession of Kiao-Chou bay to Germany takes the form of a lease for an indefinite time. Germany is at liberty to erect on the ceded territory all the necessary buildings and establishments and to take the measures required for the protection.

Continuing, The Reichsanzeiger says the ceded territory comprises the whole of the inner basin of Kiao-Chou bay, so far as the high water line, the larger headlands, situated south and north of the entrance of the bay, to the point where they are naturally bounded by mountain ranges, and also the islands situated within and in front of the bay. No obstacles are to be raised by China to any measures Germany deems necessary for the regulation of the water courses.

China has transferred to Germany, for a period, not stated in the telegram, a lease of all sovereign rights over the ceded territory.

If for any cause Kiao-Chou bay should prove unsuitable for the objects Germany has in view, China, after arriving at an understanding with Germany, will cede another piece of territory on the coast which Germany may regard as more suitable for her purpose.

England In Control In Korea.

LONDON, Jan. 6.—Special dispatches from Shanghai say that J. MacLeavy Brown, the British Korean customs agent at Seoul, maintains a firm hold of his post, and that M. Alexieff, the Russian agent, who has been endeavoring to supplant him, has been unable to obtain control of the finances, owing to the fact that all the funds are in Mr. Brown's name in the Hongkong bank at Shanghai, which institution honors Mr. Brown's signature only.

Admitted Attempted Incendiary.

NEW YORK, Jan. 5.—Two attempts to burn down a four-story brick building in Grand street, Brooklyn, used for storage purposes, have been made. John Davis, aged 28, a painter, was arrested and admitted that he was responsible for both fires.

Nominated by the Pope.

LONDON, Jan. 6.—According to the Rome correspondent of The Daily News, the pope has nominated Father Searle of New York director of the vatican observatory. He will reside at the vatican.

The Weather.

Threatening, with rain, beginning as snow in northern portions; fresh southwesterly winds.

THE MARKETS.

PITTSBURG, Jan. 5.

WHEAT—No. 1 red, 9@9c; No. 2 red, 87@8c.

CORN—No. 2 yellow ear, 37@38c; No. 2 shelled, 32@33c; high mixed shelled, 31@32c.

OATS—No. 1 white, 29@29c; No. 2 white, 28@29c; extra No. 3 white, 27@28c; light mixed, 26@27c.

HAY—No. 1 timothy, \$0.25@10.5%; No. 2, \$0.00@10.0%; No. 1 clover, mixed, \$7.25@7.75;

packing, \$5.50@6.0%; No. 1 feeding prairie, \$0.70@7.0%; wagon hay, \$0.00@0.5% for timothy.

POULTRY—Live—Large spring chickens, 45@50c per pair; small, 23@23c; large old chickens, 4@5c per pair; small, 3@3c;

ducks, 40@46c per pair; turkeys, 9@10c per pound; geese, 9@11.5c per pair. Dressed—Spring chickens, 9@10c per pound; old chickens, 7@8c; ducks, 11@12c; turkeys, 11@12c.

GAME—Squirrels, gray, per dozen, 75@80c; squirrels, red, per dozen, \$1.00@1.25c;

squirrels, small, 5@60c; rabbits, per pair, 15@20c; quail, per dozen, \$1.50@1.75; pheasants, per dozen, \$6.00@7.0%; prairie chickens, per dozen, \$0.60@0.70; woodcock, per dozen, \$4.00@5.0%; ducks, per dozen, \$2.00@2.50%; wild turkeys, each, \$1.00@1.50; whole deer, 11@12c; saddle, 16@18c.

BUTTER—Elgin prints, 25c; extra creamy, 28@30c; Ohio fancy creamery, 19@21c; country roll, 15@16c; low grade and cooking, 28@32c.

CHEESE—New York full cream, new make, 1@104c; Ohios, full cream, September, 9@10c; Wisconsin Swiss, in tubs, 12@13c; Limburger, new, 12@13c; Ohio Swiss, in tubs, 1.5@12c; Swiss, in bricks, 5-pound average, 12@13c.

EGGS—Strictly fresh Pennsylvania and Ohio, in cases, large lots, 21@22c; in a jobbing way, 22@23c; storage eggs, 16@17c.

PITTSBURG, Jan. 5.

CATTLE—Receipts were light; market steady. We quote prices: Prime, \$4.9@4.95;

choice, \$4.7@4.80; good, \$4.5@4.60; tidy, \$4.3@4.4; fair, \$3.85@4.2%; common, \$3.25@3.6%; heifers, \$3.00@3.4%; bulls, stags and cows, \$2.00@3.70; bovine cows, \$8.00@10.0%; fresh cows and springers, \$2.00@3.00.

HOGS—Receipts fair, about 18 doublekars; market steady at about 5c lower prices. We quote: Prime medium, \$3.7@3.80; best Yorkers, \$3.70; fair Yorkers and pigs, \$3.65@3.70; heavy, \$3.65@3.70; roughs, \$2.50@3.20.

SHEEP AND LAMBS—Supply was light and market steady. We quote as follows: Choice, \$4.70@4.80; good, \$4.5@4.60; fair, \$4.00@4.40; common, \$3.25@3.70; hoisted lambs, \$3.00@3.10; common to good, \$4.00@4.80; veal calves, \$6.50@7.25; heavy and thin calves, \$3.00@4.00.

CINCINNATI, Jan. 5.

HOGS—Market easy at \$1.00@1.05.

CATTLE—Market steady at \$2.75@2.85.

SHEEP AND LAMBS—Market for sheep firm; lambs steady. Sheep, \$3.00@4.75; lambs, \$1.00@1.25.

NEW YORK, Jan. 5.

WHEAT—Spot market weak; No. 2 red, \$1.00@1.05.

CORN—Spot market easy; No. 2, 35c.

CATTLE—Market steady at \$2.75@2.85.

SHEEP AND LAMBS—Market for sheep firm; lambs steady. Sheep, \$3.00@4.75; lambs, \$1.00@1.25.

SHIPPING—Market for sheep firm; lambs steady. Sheep, \$3.00@4.75; lambs, \$1.00@1.25.

DRUGS—Market steady at \$2.75@2.85.

DRUGS—Market steady at \$2.75@2.85.